Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1826. [NO. 483.

Vol. XJ

PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
Per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square, 75 cts, and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be published, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

Will be sold to the highest bidder (if not previously disposed of) on THURSDAY, the 5th day next, the PLANTATION whereon I now live, containing Five Hundred and Twenty Acres, more or less. Oak and Hickory Land; one half of which is under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, with the addition of several fields lately laid off in squares of 15 to 20 acres each. Apple and small Peach Orchards in full bearing. A good Well of water, a beautiful grove of Oaks adjacent and convenient to the buildings, a never failing Mill Seat on Shoe Heel Creek, with a light-running Grist Mill and nearly all the apparatus thereto belonging, the mill in full operation, when lies the dwelling house and farm. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Potatoes. The whole of which is remarkable, and the wood lands well timbered, and the best of them that may be easily adapted to the cultivation of the articles. At the same time will be sold the entire Stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Geese. Also, House and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DAN'L MAC FARLAND, Sen.

Cumberland Co. Aug. 28, 1826. 822w.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th of October next, at the late dwelling House of Murdoch McKenzie, deceased, will be sold on a credit of three annual payments, the PLANTATION on which the said McKenzie lately lived, lying on Deep River, in Chatham County, containing about six hundred and seventy acres, a perfect fine and commodious DWELLING House, and some superior Cotton Land yet unbroken. An excellent Spring convenient to the dwelling. At the same time and place will be sold, for the two ensuing months, a Plantation on Deep River, in Randolph county, containing about two hundred acres; this tract lies within a mile and a half of the first mentioned tract, on the road to Fayetteville. There are two very good Dwelling Houses on it, and good water; it is an excellent stand for a Boarding House, or for any other kind of business. Bond and approved security required of the purchasers, and deeds of conveyance and mortgages to secure the payments, but the terms and conditions of the sales will be more fully made known on the day.

HENRY McKENZIE, *Ex'r.*

Chatham, Aug. 26. 823w

Notice.

At the August Term of Sampson Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Subscribers were appointed Administrators on the estate of Neil McDaniel, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to produce them within the time prescribed by law, and those owing the estate are required to come forward and make payment, or proceedings will be taken against them.

ALEX'R COLBRETH,
CORNELIUS COLBRETH,
Administrators.

Sampson County, Aug. 28, 1826– 82-4t

FOR SALE,
Barrels Whiskey.
CHAS. T. HAIGH.
826w.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

Hhds. prime Sugar,
Do ditto Molasses,
Bags prime green Coffee,
Do. St. Domingo ditto,
Pcs cotton Bagging,
Sks Liverpool Salt,
Do ditto Alum ditto,
Cross Iron, assorted,
Keg and hoop do.
Kegs, Steel, Nails,
Kegs Powder, Shot and Lead,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
Oz. Indigo, Copperas and Madder,
Also a small assortment of DRY GOODS, HATS, CUTLERY, &c. now on hand and for sale by
R. F. YARBROUGH & CO.
81tf

HARNESS MAKER Wanted.

The subscribers wish to employ a young man regularly bred in the above profession in all its branches, who can come well recommended as a man of steady and industrious habits and such are requisite, as the care of the business will devolve on him that we may employ. Liberal wages will be given, and prompt payment made for. We would prefer his being acquainted with the Saddling Business also. The profession is such that we could employ two hands of the kind the season. Apply immediately, as the present business will certainly induce young men to come where they can do well. Our section of country is healthy.

LINDSAY & HOSKINS.

Hillsborough, N. C.—81 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1826.

Thomas Baker, admr of Peter Baker, dec. vs. George Hagler. } Original Attachment—levied on 290 acres of land on Crooked creek join'g Jemiah Clonce, George Kiker and Peter Hagler.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides without the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 4th Monday in October next, and replevy, otherwise judgment final, by default, will be entered against him.

Test, Wm. Dismukes Clerk of our said Court, at office the 24 Monday in July, 1826, and 51st year of American Independence.

W. DISMUKES.

For Sale,

1000 BUSHELS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

July 1826. JNO. HUSKE.
64

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, } 23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is 119,430
14,886 Blanks, }

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	600
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery. J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The object is to lend the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69.4w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some months since, negro TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet eight inches high, fleshy and muscular, one of his legs much bent in at the joint. It is supposed that he is harboured some where between my house and the University, or perhaps has made his way to Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in any jail in the State, so that I get him again, or on his delivery at my house.

I will also pay $40 to any person who will give me information so that I may be enabled to convict any white man or woman of harbouring him.

EDWARD JONES.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, June 1, 1826. } 70:4w.

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found necessary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, will be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.

Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grapder ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Russia and Hessians
Cambric and Irish Lawns
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4 4 American brown Sheetings
6 4 Apron Checks
3 4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4 4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3 4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of Benja. Oliver & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d of April last. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment to Benj Oliver, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

BENJ. OLIVER,
D. SMITH McCAULEY.

July 10, 1826.

New Firm.

THE Subscriber has connected himself in business with Doctor Philip H. Thomas of Milton. The business heretofore conducted under the firm of *Benj. Oliver & Co.*; will in future be continued under the firm of *B. Oliver & Thomas*, who offer to their friends and customers a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suited to the season, at reduced prices.

BENJ. OLIVER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23—81tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

To be drawn in Richmond 27th day of September.

Highest Prize, $20,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	8,000	8,000
1	4,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
20	100	2,000
50	50	2,500
100	20	2,000
300	5	1,500
12,500	4	50,000

12,978 Prizes, ... $95,000
12,022 Blanks.—25,000 Tickets.

Not one blank to prize.—All payable in cash.

Whole Tickets,	$5	Quarter,	1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had in great variety of Numbers, odd and even, at YATES & McINTYRE'S OFFICES,
Under Lafayette Hotel, *Fayetteville,*
or *Raleigh, N. C.*

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Cash advanced for Prizes.

DELAY NOT!

But as soon as possible, secure chances in the
Virginia State Lottery;
Watcher's
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

So as to obtain some one, or more of the numerous Prizes in that *BRILLIANT SCHEME*—such as

20,000 Dollars,

$10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, 1 of $2,910; 12 of $1,000, 18 of 500,

And many hundreds of others. Price of Tickets only $5, and shares in proportion.

☞ The ticket which drew the One-Fourth of the $20,000 Prize in the last class of the above Lottery, was sold by *HATCHER*, at the Norfolk Office, to a Gentleman in Portsmouth, Virginia, and the *Cash* promptly paid on presentation.

August 2.

Something New!

HIGH and LOW System.

Virginia Literature Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—To be drawn in Lynchburg, in October next, on an entire new plan.—More Prizes than Blanks.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$5,000
1	of	2,000
2	of	1,000
3	of	500
15	of	100
20	of	50
50	of	20
100	of	10
5000	of	3

Mode of Drawing.—All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual; all prizes above three dollars will be put in the prize wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers; the first drawn number will decide the fate of the 5000 three dollar prizes, as follows, to wit—should it be one of the first five thousand numbers, that is to say, any number from No. 1. to 5000 inclusive, all those numbers will be entitled to three dollars each.—Should it be one of the last five thousand numbers, that is to say, from No. 5001, to 10,000 inclusive, then all those numbers will in like manner be entitled to three dollars each. Those who hold two tickets, one above and one below 5000, must of course draw one and may draw three prizes.

Tickets $4, Shares in proportion, for sale at

Watcher's
LUCKY OFFICE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9.

More Good Luck at Watcher's.

THE Official List of the Drawing of the *Virginia Literature Lottery* is received and ready for examination at Watcher's Office.

No. 3089 drew 1000 Dollars.

It was purchased by Mr. James J. Nimmo, at the Norfolk Office, to whom the cash was advanced as usual, the moment it was called for. Also obtained at Watcher's,

No. 3149	a prize	of	$100
4451	do		100
3087	do		50
3036	do		50

FOR LUCKY NUMBERS, CALL AT
WATCHER'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
August 9.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, DR. FLANKLIN, &c.

A friend has favored us with an interesting Manuscript, relating to a most important period of our history. The circumstances here detailed are new to us, and we believe they have never before been made public. The narrative is in the words of General ——, one of the members of the General Convention which framed the Constitution. It was committed to paper by the gentleman to whom General —— detailed the facts, and we now have the satisfaction of laying it before our readers.—*New York Gazette.*

I was (said General ——) a Delegate from ——, in the General Convention which assembled at Philadelphia, for the purpose of digesting a Constitution for the United States, and I believe I was the youngest member of that body. The great and good Washington was chosen our President, and Dr. Franklin, among other gentlemen, was a Delegate from Pennsylvania. A disposition was soon discovered in some members to *display* themselves in oratorical flourishes—but the good sense and discretion of the majority, put down all such attempts.

When the details of the House of Representatives were disposed of, a more difficult point presented itself, in the organization of the Senate. The larger States contended that the same ratio as to States should be common to both branches of the Legislature—or, in other words, that each State should be entitled to a Representation in the Senate, whatever might be the number fixed on, in proportion to its population, as in the House of Representatives. The smaller States, on the other hand, contended, that the House of Representatives might be considered as the guardian of the liberties of the People, and therefore ought to bear a just proportion to their numbers; but that the Senate represented the sovereignty of the States, and that, as each State, whether great or small, was equally an independent and sovereign State, it ought, in this branch of the Legislature, to have equal weight and authority. Without this, they said there could be no security for their equal rights, and they would, by such a distribution of power, be merged and lost in the larger States.

This reasoning, however plain and powerful, had but little influence on the minds of Delegates from the larger States, and, as they formed a large majority of the Convention, the question, after passing through the forms of debate, was decided that each State should be represented in the Senate in proportion to its population.

When the Convention had adjourned over to the next day, the Delegates of the four smallest States—that is, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware—convened to consult what course was to be pursued in the important crisis at which we had arrived. After serious investigation it was solemnly determined to ask for a *re-consideration* the next morning, and if it was not granted, or if, when granted, that offensive feature of the Constitution could not be expunged, and the smaller States put upon an *equal footing* with the largest, we would secede from the Convention, and, returning to our constituents, inform them that no compact could be formed with the large States, but one which would sacrifice our sovereignty and independence.

It was determined, (said General ——) to be the made, I know not why, unless it be that young men are generally chosen to perform *rash* actions. Accordingly, when the Convention had assembled, and as soon as the minutes of the last sitting were read, I rose, and stated the view we had taken of the organization of the Senate, our desire to obtain a reconsideration and suitable modification of that article, and, in failure thereof, our determination to secede from the Convention, and return to our constituents.

This disclosure, it may readily be supposed, produced an immediate and great excitement in every part of the house. Several members were immediately on the floor to express their suprize or indignation! They represented that the question had received a full and fair investigation, and had been definitively settled by a very large majority—that it was altogether unparliamentary and unreasonable, for one of the minority to propose a reconsideration, at the moment their act had become a matter of record, and without pretending that any new light could be thrown on the subject; that, if such precedent should be established, it would in future be impossible to say when any one point was definitively settled, as a small minority might, at any moment, again and again, move and obtain a reconsideration—they therefore hoped the Convention would express its decided disapprobation, by passing silently to the business before them.

There was much warm, and some acrimonious feeling exhibited by a number of the speeches—a *rupture* appeared almost inevitable, and the bosom of Washington seemed to labor with the most anxious solicitude for its issue. Happily for the United States, the Convention contained some individuals possessed of talents and virtues of the highest order, whose hearts were deeply interested in the establishment of a new and efficient form of Government; and whose penetrating minds had already deplored the evils which would spring up in our newly established Republic, should the present attempt to consolidate it prove abortive. Among those personages, the most prominent was Dr. Franklin. He was esteemed the Mentor of our body. To a mind naturally strong and capacious, enriched by much reading, and the experience of many years, he added a manner of communicating his thoughts, peculiarly his own, in which simplicity, beauty, and strength, were equally conspicuous. As soon as the angry orators who preceded him had left him an opening, the Doctor rose, evidently impressed with the weight of the subject before them, and the difficulty of managing it successfully.

"We have arrived, Mr. President," said he, "at a very momentous and interesting crisis in our deliberations. Hitherto, our views have been as harmonious, and our progress as great, as could reasonably be expected. But now an unlooked for and formidable obstacle is thrown in our way, which threatens to arrest our course, and, if not skilfully removed, to render all our fond hopes of a constitution abortive. The ground which was taken by the delegates of the four smallest States was unexpected By me, and as repugnant to my feelings as it can be to any other member of this convention. After what I thought a full and impartial investigation of the subject, I recorded my vote in the affirmative side of the question, and I have not yet heard any thing which induces me to change my opinion. But I will not, therefore, conclude it is impossible for me to be wrong! I will not say that those gentlemen who differ from me are under a delusion! much less will I charge them with an intention of needlessly embarrassing our deliberations. It is possible some change in our late proceedings ought to take place upon principles of mutual justice; or that, all things considered, the majority may see cause to recede from some of their just pretensions, as a matter of prudence and expediency. For my own part, there is nothing I so much dread as a failure to derive and establish some equal and efficient form of government for our infant Republic. The present effort has been made under the happiest auspices, and has promised the most favourable results—but, should

this effort prove vain, it will be long ere another can be made with any prospect of success. Our strength and our prosperity will depend on our unity; and the secession of even four of the smallest States, interspersed as they are, would, in my mind, paralyze and render useless any plan which the majority could devise. I should, therefore, be grieved, Mr. President, to see matters brought to the test, which has been, perhaps, too rashly threatened on the one hand, and which some of my honored colleagues have treated too lightly on the other. I am convinced that it is a subject which should be approached with caution, treated with tenderness, and decided on with candor and liberality. It is, however, to be feared, that the members of this convention are not in a temper at this moment to approach the subject on which we differ in this spirit. I would, therefore, propose, Mr. President, that, without proceeding further in this business at this time, the convention should adjourn for three days, in order to let the present ferment pass off, and to afford time for a more full, free, and dispassionate investigation of the subject. And I would earnestly recommend to the members of this convention that they spend the time of this recess, not in associating with their own party, and devising new arguments to fortify themselves in their old opinions: but that they mix with members of opposite sentiments, lend a patient ear to their reasonings, and candidly allow them all the weight to which they may be entitled; and, when we assemble again, I hope it will be with a determination to form a Constitution—if not such an one as we can individually, and in all respects approve, yet the best which, under existing circumstances, can be obtained." [Here the countenance of Washington brightened, and a cheering ray seemed to break in upon the gloom which had recently covered our political horizon.] The Doctor continued. "Before I sit down, Mr. President, I will suggest another matter, and I am really surprised that it has not been proposed by some other member at an earlier period of our deliberations. I will suggest, Mr. President, the propriety of nominating and appointing, before we separate, a Chaplain to this Convention, whose duty it shall be uniformly to assemble with us, and introduce the business of each day by an address to the Creator of the Universe and the Governor of all nations, beseeching Him to preside in our council, enlighten our mind with a portion of heavenly wisdom, influence our hearts with a love of truth and justice, and crown our labors with complete and abundant success."

The Doctor sat down, and never, said General ———, did I behold a countenance at once so dignified and delighted, as was that of Washington, at the close of this address. Nor were the members of the Convention generally less affected. The words of the venerable Franklin fell upon our ears with a weight and authority, even greater than we may suppose an oracle to inspiration superseded, for a moment, the expression of that assent and approbation which was strongly marked on almost every countenance; I say *almost*, for *one* man was found in the Convention, Mr. H———, from ———, who rose and said,—with regard to the first motion of the honourable gentleman for an adjournment, he would yield his assent; but he protested against the second motion, for the appointment of a Chaplain. He then commenced a high-strained eulogium on the assemblage of wisdom, talent, and experience, which the Convention embraced—declared the high sense which he entertained of the honour which his constituents had conferred upon him, in making him a member of that respectable body; since he was confidently of opinion that they were competent to transact the business which had been entrusted to their care; that they were equal to every exigence which might occur; and concluded by saying that therefore, he did not see the necessity of calling in foreign aid! Washington fixed his eye upon the speaker with a mixture of surprise and indignation, while he uttered this impertinent and impious speech; and then looked around to see in what manner it affected others. They did not leave a minute to doubt—no one deigned to reply, or take the smallest notice of the speaker; but the motion for appointing a Chaplain was instantly seconded and carried; whether under the silent disapprobation of Mr. H———, or his solitary negative, I do not recollect. The motion for an adjournment was then put, and carried unanimously, and the Convention adjourned accordingly.

The three days of recess were spent in the manner advised by Dr. Franklin; the opposite parties mixed with each other, and a free and frank interchange of sentiments took place. On the fourth day we assembled again, and if great additional light had not been thrown on the subject, every unfriendly feeling had been expelled, and a spirit of conciliation had been cultivated, which promised at least a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of the subject.

As soon as the Chaplain had ended his prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting were read, all eyes were turned to the Doctor. He rose, and, in a few words, stated that during the recess, he had listened attentively to all the arguments pro and con, which had been urged by both sides of the House; that he had himself said much, and thought more on the subject—he saw difficulties and objections which might be urged by individual States against every scheme which had been proposed, and he thought now, more than ever, that the Constitution which they were about to form, in order to be just and equal, must be formed on the basis of compromise and mutual concession. With such views and feelings, he would now move a reconsideration of the vote last taken on the organization of the Senate.—The motion was seconded, the vote carried, the former vote rescinded, and, by a successive motion and resolution, the Senate was organized on the present plan.

A RELIC OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A highly respected friend has placed in our hands the original of the following letter from Mr. JEFFERSON to the late Honorable GEORGE THATCHER, of Newburyport, which has never before been published. It will, we doubt not, be read with interest.

Eastern Argus.

Monticello, Jan. 26, 1824.

SIR: I have read with much satisfaction the sermon of Mr. Pierpont, which you have been so kind as to send me, and am much pleased with the spirit of brotherly forbearance in matters of religion which it breathes, and the sound distinction it inculcates between the things which belong to us to judge, and those which do not. If all Christian sects would rally to the Sermon in the Mount, make that the central point of union in religion, and the stamp of genuine Christianity, (since it gives us all the precepts of our duties to one another) why should we further ask, with the text of our Sermon, 'What think *ye* of Christ?' and if one should answer 'he is a member of the Godhead,' another 'he is a being of eternal pre-existence,' a third 'he was a man divinely inspired,' a fourth 'he was the Herald of truths reformatory of the religions of mankind in general, but more immediately of that of his own countrymen, impressing them with more sublime, and more worthy ideas of the Supreme Being, teaching them the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, and inculcating the love of mankind, instead of the anti-social spirit with which the Jews viewed all other nations,' what right, or what interest has either of these respondents to claim pre-eminence for his dogma, and usurping the judgment-seat of God, to condemn all the others to his wrath? In this case I say, with the wiser heathen, 'deorum injuriæ diis curæ.'

You press me to consent to the publication of my sentiments, and suppose they might have effect even on Sectarian bigotry. But have they not the Gospel? If they hear not that, and the charities it teacheth, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Such is the malignity of religious antipathies that, although the laws will no longer permit them, with Calvin, to burn those who are not exactly of their creed, they raise the hue and cry of heresy against them, place them under the ban of public opinion, and shut them out from all the kind affections of society. I must pray permission, therefore, to continue in quiet during the short time remaining to me; and, at a time of life when the afflictions of the body weigh heavily enough, not to superadd those which corrode the spirit also, and might weaken its resignation to continue in a joyless state time. With these sentiments, accept those of good will and respect to yourself.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Boston, August 24.

Public Schools.—Agreeably to appointment, the visitation of the Public Schools of the city took place yesterday, and in the afternoon, the authorities of the city and invited guests, among whom we had the pleasure to observe the President of the United States, Admiral Coffin of the British Navy, and other distinguished persons, partook of a dinner as usual, in Faneuil Hall, the Mayor presiding at the table. A blessing was invoked by President Kirkland, and previous to the removal of the cloth, thanks were returned by Rev. Mr. Wainwright, of New York. Nine regular toasts were then offered, pertinent to the subject of our schools, colleges, education, &c. The Mayor, as President of the day, then gave a sentiment complimentary to the President of the United States. This sentiment being announced, Mr. Adams rose, and after a short but eloquent address, in which he presented a striking parallel between the two occasions on which he had met his fellow citizens in the cradle of Liberty; the first, in commemoration of the memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, and the present, by which the youth of the city were incited to emulate the virtues of their fathers; and after alluding to the benefits arising from our system of education, which in times past he remarked had produced a James Otis, John Hancock, a Samuel Adams, John and James Warren, a Paine, a Gerry, and others whom he enumerated, the President offered the following sentiment:

"The blooming youth of Boston; may the maturity of the fruit equal the promise of the blossom." Admiral Coffin gave as a sentiment,—"The City of Boston." Other sentiments were given, which, with the proceedings of the day, will be noticed hereafter. The pupils to whom had been awarded the Franklin medals, and who were arranged together at one table, were each taken by the hand by Mr. Adams, as they retired from the Hall.—*Patriot.*

It appears by a recent enumeration, that there are within the State of Massachusetts, only *three hundred persons who cannot read and write!* So much for the operation of the School System of the New England States.

I. B. Desha again.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* states that this miserable wretch died on Sunday 13th ult. in the jail in Kentucky, of the wound inflicted on himself some weeks since.

Letters from New Orleans dated July 29, state that the city continued healthy, but business very dull. The stock of cotton on hand was estimated at about 2500 bales.

N. Y. American.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, August 29.

To the politeness of Capt. Robinson, of the elegant fast sailing packet ship Cambria, we are indebted for London papers of the 24th of July, being four days later than those received by former arrivals.

The principal article they contain, is the official report made to the emperor of Russia, on the secret societies and alleged conspiracies said to have occasioned the rebellious explosion which signalized his accession to the throne. Agreeably to the report of the commissioners, the ramifications of the conspiracy extended throughout the empire, in almost every province of which organized bands of reformers existed. The professed object was the establishment of a Representative Government.

The news from the manufacturing districts of England possesses a mournful interest.

The distresses of the Spitalfield weavers equal in intensity those of their brethren in the north of England. More than 9000 of them depend on public contributions for their support: and the fountain of private charity seemed nearly exhausted. But for a fresh donation of £1000 from his Majesty, the committee must have closed their labors on the 20th of July.

The distress in the manufacturing districts of Scotland exceeds, perhaps, that of Lancashire or any part of England. It is stated, for example, in a letter from Glasgow, that in the small town of Maybole, in Ayrshire, the inhabitants of which only amounted to 3000, there are 1768 persons out of employment.

The notices of the harvest in England are favorable: yet a knowledge of this fact does not appear to have had any effect on the price of grain. The truth is, that an average crop will no longer supply the wants of England, with its increased population.

Disorderly meetings were held in various places, and inflammatory speeches made, and some arrests followed.

Ireland.—The distress in Ireland is not confined to the poor weaver; the highest trees of the forest are bending to the storm; men who have passed through a long life with honor to themselves, and solid advantage to their country, are obliged to yield to the heavy pressure of the times. Mr. Alexander, one of the most extensive millers in Ireland, has stopped payment. One of the most respectable houses in Dublin has also failed for £200,000.

No branch of trade is suffering more at present than that of printing. In Edinburg, about 70 compositors are going idle. In London the trade is absolutely at a stand. An eminent printer, who employed eleven proof readers, now finds one sufficient. In another office, where eight or nine presses were kept going, there is nobody employed but a foreman and two or three apprentices. It is said absolutely idle, and deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

A letter from Guatemala, received at Boston, says, "We are without any news from the Congress of Panama, without doubt because the Representatives of Colombia, Peru, and Guatemala were the only ones that had arrived there. At this date (June 18th) those from Mexico must be there; and the majority being convened, it is natural to expect that they will commence their sessions. I have requested one of my particular friends there to advise you directly of the most important occurrences of the session."

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 10th June,

"We have here the Mexican Legation to the grand American Assembly, Messrs. Michelena and Dominguez, with their Secretary, M. Guerra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to instal the said Assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that this extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some variation in the political machinations which some cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colombian world.

The day before yesterday the battalion of Bargas arrived here from Peru, and proceeded to Carthagena; we expect very soon the arrival of the rest of the army—and also the Liberator, whom we desire with much anxiety."

From the National Intelligencer.

From PERU, we learn authentically, that of the members elected to a Congress, one great object of which was the formation of a well-organized system of Government, about 40 out of 77 or 78 members, were collected together at Lima, in the month of April.—Without assembling for the purpose of organizing the Congress, they addressed the Liberator Bolivar, with the most earnest supplication, to continue for another year Dictator. The Liberator resisted the application for a time, but at last acceded to their request, and the members of the proposed Congress dispersed without having assumed the exercise of the functions for which they were elected. There existed a strong party against conferring the absolute authority on the Liberator; but from the occurrence above narrated, it is inferred that the party in favor of the measure was still stronger.

The following news from Peru will be thought by many not less interesting than the above, though less authentic in its character, depending upon "report" merely:

From the N. Y. Statesman, Aug. 28.

Splendid Marriage Contract.—It was matter of considerable surprise that President Bolivar remained so long at Lima, after the object of his patriotic visit was accomplished; but is now, if we may credit a report in one of the morning papers, happily explained. The illustrious Liberator was detained by the silken cords of love, and actually employed in exchanging vows of enduring affection, and forming a marriage covenant with one of our republican beauties from Connecticut. Letters from Lima state that the deliverer of South America has entered into a marriage contract with Miss Augusta Hart, of Saybrook, Conn. sister of the lady of Com. Hull, and sister of the lady of the Hon. Heman Allen, our Minister to Chili. Miss Hart is one of seven sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. If this be true, it is the greatest match (as they say in Connecticut) ever known in this or that country. We hope his Excellency will come to the United States and consummate the contract by marriage at Saybrook, in the good old republican way.

Kentucky.—It now appears, that our first impression as to the general result of the late general election in the State of Kentucky was entirely erroneous. Though there were some changes in favor of the New Court Party, it appears since information has been received from all parts of the State, that the Old Court Party has won the day. We hope they will use their victory with temperance, and give peace to the State, whilst they restore that confidence between man and man which inefficient and disused laws so much impair.—*Nat. Int.*

Secretary Clay.—Mr. Clay left Lexington on the 12th inst. for the seat of the General Government. His health is said to be delicate, which induced him to return by the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. He takes Monticello in his way, and makes a visit to Mr. Madison. It will be the middle of September before he reaches Washington.

David Holmes has resigned the office of Governor of Mississippi, in consequence of extreme ill health rendering him incapable of performing its duties. His place will be supplied until the next election, by G. C. Brandon, Lieutenant Governor.

New-York, August 25.

The steamboat *New Philadelphia*, built by Messrs. Stevens, of Hoboken, made an experimental trip up to Albany on Wednesday last. From a passenger in her, we have the following account of her performance:—

The steamboat Philadelphia left New-York on Wednesday morning, at 6 minutes after 9 o'clock. She was detained 9 minutes immediately after leaving the dock, for some trifling adjustment of the machinery. She came to at the wharves of five different landings, and arrived at Hudson at nineteen minutes after 7; she was detained by the breaking of a bolt at New Baltimore, 1 hour and 25 minutes; and arrived at Albany at 3 minutes after 11,—making her passage, including the stops at the different landings, in 12 hours and 23 minutes: the shortest passage ever made from New-York to Albany.

Baltimore, August 23.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from the Patriot the particulars of an unfortunate event which occurred on Monday evening, furnishing another evidence of the danger attendant upon an attempt to leave a carriage while furiously drawn by an unmanageable horse. Miss Matilda Brevitt, second daughter of Dr. J. Brevitt, while on a visit to a friend in the country, was induced, on Monday evening, about six o'clock, to visit a camp meeting held in the neighborhood, on returning from which, the horse that drew the carryall became frightened, and dashed rapidly along. Miss Brevitt, becoming alarmed, sprang from the carriage, and was *instantly killed.* The young lady in company was also seriously injured in the like attempt. Thus has society been deprived of an amiable and interesting female, and her parents of an affectionate and beloved child, justly endeared to them by her virtues. The young man who drove the horse escaped with trifling injury.

Vanderlyn.—This celebrated painter was an apprentice to a blacksmith in the western part of New York. Some drawings done with a pen and pasted up in a bar room, attracted the eye of Aaron Burr, then travelling through that part of the state. He enquired who did so ingenious a piece of work, and was told it was a lazy, idle apprentice to a blacksmith. Burr endeavored to procure his freedom, but as the blacksmith supposed the boy must possess a secret worth, he refused to give him up on any terms. Burr then told Vanderlyn privately to come to New York and enquire for him the first opportunity he had. This circumstance was almost forgotten by Burr, when a year or two afterwards young Vanderlyn came into his office in the city of New York—Burr put him under the instruction of the best painters—he made great proficiency—afterwards went to France, studied under the celebrated David, and received from the hands of Napoleon the second prize medal for his painting of Caius Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage, exhibited at the Louvre. When he returned to N. York he found Burr a broken down politician, with empty pockets. The first misfortune Vanderlyn could not remedy, but the second he could and did. Burr has since become wealthy.

Vanderlyn's Ariadne, his Caius Marius, and his splendid panorama of the garden of Versailles, we have seen and admired. Mr. Carter, of the New York Statesman, in a recent letter from Paris, mentions his visit to Versailles, and says that Vanderlyn's painting is so accurate that he almost fancied himself looking at the picture instead of the garden itself.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Exercise for the Sedentary.—Take a weight of eight, ten or twelve pounds, according to the strength of the individual who would exercise himself, in both hands, and alternately let it down to the feet and raise it to the head, slowly or rapidly, according to the gentleness or violence of the exercise he wishes. By this means every muscle of the body is brought into forcible action, and the chest, which makes the discovery invaluable to the Sedentary, is better relieved, perhaps, than by any other exercise that can be thought of.

The celebrated Col. John [illegible] mander of the bloody 84th regt. sylvania militia," late ostler in [illegible] hotel, advertises himself for e[illegible] military costume, at Provide[illegible]

It is said Mr. *Randolph's* o[illegible] ing England, is a *political* one[illegible] to prevail on the British gov[illegible] duce the enormous duty on t[illegible] of *tobacco:* the duty now is m[illegible] per cent.; that is, the import[illegible] 70 dollars duty on what costs [illegible] in this country. Should M[illegible] only partially in this object, [illegible] done a very acceptable service [illegible] *West.*

During last week, (it being [illegible] our county court) a Society w[illegible] whose object is the improvem[illegible] of *Horses* in this county. A [illegible] was subscribed to warrant t[illegible] pretty respectable purses for [illegible] of speed and bottom that may [illegible] by that noble animal, the ensu[illegible] the course at this place.—*W[illegible]*

A hint to Drunkards.—The [illegible] of this County, last week, pre[illegible] for being intoxicated in the ju[illegible] Court fined him *fifty dollars;* [illegible] be remitted to one dollar, if [illegible] prove to the next Court that he [illegible] ber since the last term.

Greensboro[illegible]

Georgetown, S. C.

The weather.—The long dr[illegible] was so much complained of, h[illegible] ceeded by an equally wet sea[illegible] eral days past we have had heav[illegible] The Six Mile Bridge, on the [illegible] road, has been carried away, and [illegible] which is flowed from the creek, [illegible] terday informed by the owner, [illegible] prehensive of losing his crop, is [illegible] der water.—*Intelligencer.*

Wm. L. Wolf, who, some [illegible] broke out of the Oxford jail, w[illegible] confined on a charge of horse [illegible] apprehended in this city on Wed[illegible] last, and committed to jail. He [illegible] resisted those who took him, [illegible] knife, inflicted several severe w[illegible] Bobbitt, the constable.—*Bal. S[illegible]*

Kentucky Murders.—An unf[illegible] currence took place in one of t[illegible] Lexington between nine and ten [illegible] the evening of Wednesday last [illegible] cumstances, as far as they have [illegible] knowledge, are as follows:—S[illegible] men who had drank freely, and [illegible] ing a great noise in the streets, [illegible] the watch, when a rencounter to[illegible] tween the captain of the watch [illegible] Park, one of the young men. [illegible] blows had passed between them [illegible] a pistol at the captain, which [illegible] and entered the breast of Mr. W[illegible] one of the young men with Par[illegible] instantly. Park has left the pl[illegible]

We are informed that Mr. [illegible] who was wounded on the road be[illegible] ington and Paris, by Reuben [illegible] mentioned in our last, died last [illegible] *Kentucky Gazette.*

Matrimonial Difficulties.—By [illegible] it happened (says the New York [illegible] of Aug. 22,) that during this day [illegible] no less than *seven wives* who [illegible] rants for the apprehension of [illegible] bands, whom they charged with [illegible] in every case occasioned by drun[illegible]

The American Fair.—The beaut[illegible] plishments, and worth of the lad[illegible] country, have often extorted the a[illegible] of travellers: and among othe[illegible] paid them is the following, from [illegible] tica, formerly Russian Minister t[illegible] ernment, in his new work on t[illegible] States.—*Statesman.*

"Women in the United State[illegible] reputation for morality, which th[illegible] olent defamers of that country h[illegible] dared assault. They assiduously [illegible] duties of wives and mothers. [illegible] portment is modest, decent, and [illegible] served."

Miss Patsey Morris, of Louis[illegible] ty, Virginia, lately deceased, has [illegible] all her slaves, about sixteen, with [illegible] that they should be sent to Liber[illegible] has also left five hundred dollars t[illegible] out, and defray the expenses of t[illegible] sage.

Sheridan and the boots.—A short [illegible] ter his leaving Harrow, he went [illegible] Bristol to spend a few days. B[illegible] quitted that place, he wished to o[illegible] credit, a new pair of boots. He c[illegible] two different sons of Crispin; [illegible] each to make him a pair of boots, [illegible] bring them home at different hours [illegible] day he had fixed for his departure, [illegible] them they should be punctually pai[illegible] delivery of their goods. On the ap[illegible] morning, the first that came fo[illegible] young gentleman in expectation. H[illegible] on the boots, found that one of the[illegible] sed upon his heel, directed the [illegible] take it home, stretch it, and return [illegible] next morning; the man, who could no[illegible] prehend of what service a single boo[illegible] be to the possessor, obeyed. His [illegible] Crispin soon followed: the same fa[illegible] found; the same directions repeated [illegible] Sheridan, having obtained a boot [illegible] each, mounted his hack for the metro[illegible] leaving his dupes to lament their fo[illegible] being duped by a raw stripling.

Absence of Mind.—La Fontaine once [illegible] led to see a friend whose funeral he h[illegible] tended. Nicias was so absent as of[illegible] ask his servant if he had bathed or d[illegible]

Raleigh, Sept. 1.

...Church.—The members of the ...d Church in this city have purchas... on which to erect a new Church, ... contracted with Mr. W. Nichols to ... The land was obtained from Wm. ..., Esq. and is situate in an elevated ...ral part of the city, at the corner of ...ston and Edenton streets. The church ...s on the Capital Square. The work ...s immediately commenced; and, from ...owledged talents of the Architect, ...e no doubt this Church will be an or... to the City. We regret that it will ...ected with a less perishable material. ...a frame building.—*Register.*

...ted in the Wilmington Herald, that ...rman was elected Judge by an unan... vote, on the first balloting. It is true ...e but one balloting, but the votes ...ested. Of the five Councillors pre... H. received the suffrages of three, ...stituted a majority—two other can... received one each.—*Ib.*

From the Raleigh Register.

...ogy of the State.—In the counties of ...and Surry, and in several other places ...astern district, there is found a kind ...ite, containing a large proportion of ...in a state of decomposition, which ...loose shelly texture. It is by the ...osition of this kind of Granite, that ...ne varieties of Porcelain Clay are ...and accordingly this is the region in ...expect white clays of the most valu... —veins of which are not unfre... observed in the foregoing rocks.

...the contents of the Granite rocks ...ss, none has inspired so general an ...the *Natural Wall of Rowan.* Fis... ...Granitic rocks, from a few inches ...are two in breadth, are filled with a ...kind of stones of very regular figure, ...with iron rust, arranged uniformly ...e opening, exactly fitted to one ano... apparently laid in mortar. These ...ances make the structure look so ...like a work of art, that those who first ...it, unacquainted as they were with ...al phenomena, did not hesitate to ...it as an artificial fabric, and hence ...it has long been ranked among the ...osities of the world, on the suppo... that it was the work of some ancient ...e purposes unknown. It, however, ...to be a class of Geological phenomena ...less uncommon, being nothing more ...of the structures found in various ...denominated *Basaltic Dykes.* It ...known property of Basalt to split ...in such a manner as to form co... with smooth faces, and to decompose ...color, resembling iron rust, whene... ...ridges in the crevices. The regu... ...of the Prismatic Columns which ...the Dykes is, in like manner, owing ...crystalline mass having split or cracked ...on, the result of contraction) acting ...on every part. An illustration of ...the may be seen in a stiff clay soil, ...the sun. Were there need of any ...reasons for discarding the opinion that ...are artificial structures, it might ...that Basaltic formations, presenting ...regularity than those of Rowan, ...ile far more magnificent, are found ...parts of the world. Witness the ...many caverns in the Western Islands ...and, the Giant's Causeway, on the ...Coast of Ireland, &c. &c. It has ...stated by Mineralogists, that no genu... has been discovered in this coun... the Professor is of opinion that these ...present an unequivocal example of ...ence.

[To be continued.]

Charlotte, August 29.

...our last, a great deal of rain has fal... ...ince, we presume, to moisten the ...to a considerable depth. Late corn, it ...will now turn out well, and a good ...the earlier planted corn has been ...prevented. Although, in the ag... the crop will be short, yet we trust ...sufficient, with proper economy, to ...wants of the county.—*Journal.*

...Another mine has been discovered, ...a mile from this town, on the plan... Maj. McComb. It promises to be ...ore than any which has yet been ...in this county. In two days and a ...week, 150 pennyweights were obtain... ...by washers; but their sole business ...was, others being employed to dig ...from the mine and convey it to them. ...lies in a vein of yellowish earth, ...a slight inclination; its length and ...have not yet been ascertained. Its sit... ...is much the most favorable for work... ...than has yet been discovered. ...gold obtained during the time above ...was about fourteen pennyweights ...each hand employed in washing and ...it.

Fayetteville, (N. C.,) September 1.

...information received from Petersburg ...other places, has much allayed the ap... ...fears of the public arising out of the ap... ...effects of the scarcity of money, the ...failure of the crops and the general involve... ...and embarrassments both of corpora... ...and individuals, in *all* parts of the world. ...much good has resulted already from the ...sale of the crops taken in this and other ...States. A plan of saving, a system of ...economy has been adopted early, which if ...persevered in will, we indulge a hope, pre... ...much individual suffering. Much ...has already been gained and saved. ...We trust also that the generous, noble and ...kind emotions of the human heart have ...not been chilled, and that both as public and ...private men we shall continue to help the ...helpless and the widow—the ...fatherless and the widow—the ...afflicted in body or in mind.

...Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, ...accept our thanks for enabling us to ex...plain ourselves by saying, that we most sincerely wish to see the population—the free white, industrious, moral population of the country increasing in numbers, in virtue and in intelligence.—This we believe to be the real wealth of the republic. If it has seemed as if we wished otherwise, it has been because we have believed that, for many, there was but little hope in this section of the country. Greatly shall we be rejoiced, if we shall hereafter discover that our fears have been groundless, our advice unwise.

We again repeat, that it gives us great pleasure to state that the public alarm has much subsided—and we believe that this is in a great measure to be attributed to the excellent and satisfactory letter published in our last, from Merchants of Petersburg to a member of the committee of scarcity in this place—which we understand in their opinions rendered any further public meeting unnecessary—leaving the rest to individual exertion and to private charity.—*Rep.*

Rare Benevolence.—The resolutions entered into by the citizens of Warren, on the 9th ult. for the purpose of aiding the poor of this county, in the great distress which at that time seemed and still seems likely to follow the general failure of the crops, having 'met the eye' of a gentleman in Charleston, S. C. he immediately enclosed to a friend in this vicinity, a Bank bill of $100, with a request that it should be handed to the President of that meeting as his 'mite towards an accomplishment of the object.' The gentleman, we believe, is not known to a single individual in this village, nor, perhaps to one in the county, except to him to whom he addressed his letter.—When it is recollected that aid was neither solicited, nor expected from persons residing *out* of the county, we can hardly reconcile it to ourselves to withhold from the public the name of the man who has thus afforded, from *abroad*, such substantial evidence of his 'disinterested charity.' In doing this we speak not for ourselves only but we are assured we echo the sentiments of the *Committee.*

We understand that a donation to a small amount has also been made by a person in Raleigh, who does not give his name.—*Ib.*

Washington, August 31.

From Missouri, we have partial returns of the election for a Representavive to the Twentieth Congress. The contest has, in all probability, been a close one, between the present Representative, Mr. Scott, and his opponent, Mr. Bates. In the county of St. Louis, the odds were greatly against Mr. Scott, his opponent receiving 783 votes to his 142. Both gentlemen are represented by the Missouri papers as being friendly to the present Administration.

From Indiana, we learn that Jonathan Jennings has been re-elected, without opposition, a Representative to the Twentieth Congress. O. H. Smith is elected a Representative to Congress from the District now represented by John Test, by a majority of something like twelve hundred votes, out of nearly as many thousand—nearly *eleven thousand* votes having been taken in this single Representative District. From the other District, now represented by Mr. Boon, no returns have been received.

From Illinois, we have received returns which make it probable that Ninian Edwards has been elected Governor of the State. For Representative, there is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Cook, though not without a contest.

Beautiful Extract.—The following extract from the Oration of Mr. Everett, delivered at Cambridge, on the anniversary, breathes the same noble and worthy spirit as was exhibited by him on the floor of Congress last winter, when pleading for the few remaining heroes of the Revolution.—*Niles.*

"Let us not forget, on the return of this eventful day, the men, who, when the conflict of counsel was over, stood forward in that of arms. Let me not, by faintly endeavoring to sketch, do deep injustice to the story of their exploits. The efforts of a life would scarcely suffice to paint out this picture, in all its mingled colors of sublimity and woe, of agony and triumph. But the age of commemoration is at hand. The voice of our fathers' blood begins to cry to us from beneath the soil which it moistened. Time is bringing forward, in their proper relief, the men and the deeds of that high-souled day. The generation of contemporary worthies is gone; the crowd of the unsignalized great and good disappears; and the leaders in war as well as council, are seen, in fancy's eye, to take their stands on the mount of remembrance. They come from the embattled cliffs of Abraham; they start from the heaving sods of Bunker's Hill; they gather from the blazing line of Saratoga and Yorktown; from the blood-dyed waters of the Brandywine; from the dreary snows of Valley Forge, and all the hard fought fields of the war. With all their wounds and with all their honors they rise, and plead with us for their brethren who survive, and bid us show our gratitude, not by sounding words, but by stretching out the strong arms of our country's prosperity, to help the veteran survivors gently down to their graves."

Mr. David B. Sanders, of Indiana, has offered his services to the citizens of Wayne county. Should he be elected to the Legislature, he promises his best exertions to pass laws driving the Army Worm, the Grub Worm, and the Weevil, beyond the borders of the State: he promises also to exorcise the Ague and Fever. These are extraordinary qualifications in a Legislator —and he must be a "marvellous proper man" who possesses them.

Richmond Compiler.

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Post-office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 6, 1826.

ELECTION RETURN.

Rutherford—Martin Shuford, S; John Carson and Wm Richardson, C.

Corn.—There has been a considerable fall in the price of this article within the last two weeks, caused by the appearance of the new crop in market, and a regular and rather large supply of the old, from the back country.—New may be quoted at 80 cents per bushel, and old at 90 to 95, from the wagon. It is probable, that as soon as the whole crop is gathered, it will fall still lower. It will be observed that the prospect has brightened in Warren.

The Military School.—We have several times been asked, who and what is "*the gentleman*" who proposes to establish a Military and Scientific School at Williamsborough? We have been unable to answer the question, as the Raleigh papers have never given the least clue to his name; nor is it given in an advertisement published by him. He is always called "the gentleman." This is a mystery, or affectation of mystery, or a singular oversight, of "the gentleman" or the editors, which we should be glad to see explained. Wishing all possible success to every Literary Institution that is or may be established in the State, we think, to ensure that success, it is necessary that the teachers should be qualified for their station, and that the public should have such an assurance.

We are sorry to perceive the eagerness with which editors seize upon every story, however improbable, (we had almost said incredible,) and blazon it forth to their readers, to excite their wonder or impose upon their credulity. How such articles of 'news' originate, it is not always easy to tell, but they are much more numerous in the dull hot summer months, than in winter, when there is usually a sufficiency of the 'circulating medium,' to obviate the necessity of such drafts on fancy. They are generally allowed to get a week or two the start of the contradiction, to ensure them a safe run through all the presses in the country, when, about the close of the nine days allotted to the wonder, comes, post haste, the contradiction, in time to do no good but to weaken and destroy the public faith in the newspaper press. It is plain that such things, though they may, for the moment, give relief to a feverish desire for novelty, serve only, when their true nature is discovered, to bring the empiric who administers them into contempt,—they are suicidal. If an editor be regardless of their effect on his character for veracity, it might be supposed that he would yet avoid what may in the end, by destroying public confidence, deprive him of the support which an upright course would deserve. Let the fraternity beware. It is no slight evidence of the ground they have lost in public estimation, that some of the most distinguished members of Congress have, in unqualified terms, abused their papers and themselves.

We understand that the elegant Map of South Carolina, lately published, cost the State about $90,000, and the Map of Virginia, also lately published, cost that State about $65,000. It is hoped, though this State has done nothing to aid one of its citizens in his design of publishing a like beautiful and correct Map, that the *citizens* will liberally patronize so desirable a work.

Candidates for Congress.—The Tarborough Free Press says that Richard Hines, the present member, and his predecessor, Dr. Thos. H. Hall, are candidates for Congress in that District; and that Willis Alston, Esq. the present member, and James Grant, Esq. both of Halifax county, are candidates in the Halifax District.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour is spoken of in Virginia to suceeed Mr. Randolph in the U. S. Senate. Mr. R's term will expire on the 3d of March next. The change is very much to be desired.

A Connecticut paper gives us credit for the assertion, that the largest lump of gold found in this State (28 lbs.) was of the value of "one hundred and six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars." We beg leave to resign the honor of the assertion and the *accurate* calculation on which it is founded. The lump is said to have sold for $8000.

The Mail Robbery.—It seems that the person who lately lightened the mail stage of its load, in New Jersey, was utterly destitute of all correct taste, having left all the newspapers and pamphlets, bag and baggage, lying in the public road, where they were found by a teamster, carried to the next post office, and forwarded to their proper destination.

Richard Anderson, our Minister at Colombia, died at Carthagena on the 24th July, on his way to Panama, to take his seat as a Minister from this government to the Assembly of American nations at that place.

The National Gazette states that the Congress was organized on the 22d of June, and addressed by Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaure, Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru, as to the subjects which should occupy its deliberations. Mr. Sargeant being still in this country, the Congress will have been in session at least four months before this government can be represented at it—time enough, we should think, considering the small number of members, to dispatch all its business.

We have not seen any surmise as to the probable successor to Mr. A's two important posts; but we think Mr. Poinsett may be appointed to Panama.

Lotteries.—It is pretty well ascertained that a fraud was practised lately in the city of New York, either by or upon the Lottery Offices. An express arrived in that city from Baltimore on Saturday, with the drawing of a Lottery which could not be received by mail until Monday. The "knowing ones" immediately secured the prize tickets, and left the blanks to be bought by the ignorant community. Considerable excitement was produced by the discovery, and every effort was making to find out the offenders.

We find the following excellent letter in the appendix to Mr. J. E. Sprague's interesting Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams, on the death of his wife.

Monticello, Nov. 13, 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, announce the fatal event of which your letter of October 20th had given me ominous foreboding. Tried myself in the school of affliction, by the loss of every form of connexion which can rive the human heart, I know well and feel what you have lost,—what you have suffered,—are suffering,—and have yet to endure. The same trials have taught me, that, for ills so immeasurable, time and silence are the only medicines. I will not, therefore, by useless condolences, open afresh the sluices of your grief, nor, although mingling sincerely my tears with yours, will I say a word more, where words are vain; but that it is of some comfort to us both, that the term is not very distant, at which we are to deposite, in the same cerement, our sorrows and our suffering bodies; and to ascend in essence, to an extatic meeting with the friends we have loved and lost, and whom we shall still love and never lose again. God bless you and support you under your heavy affliction.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

New York, August 29.

Tradesmen's Bank.—Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed that the Supreme Court, now in session at Utica, at the request of the present Board of Directors of this Institution, has ordered a new election. This application was made in order to have all doubts as to the legality of the late election done away. The acts of the present Board have all been declared legal; and we learn that the new election will take place soon, and that the Bank will resume operations again in about twenty days.

In the last number of the United States' Literary Gazette, there is a communication giving a delineation of the German character, and of the customs of that people.—The writer says, that one of the most striking features in the German character is a quiet and equable disposition, accompanied however, by a mechanical self-accommodation, to the various and connecting circumstances of daily occurrence. Political, commercial and literary vicissitudes, produce no sensible fluctuations on the surface of their character; and where these are powerless, we cannot expect that such ordinary events as marriages and deaths should very strongly affect the feelings.—It is not uncommon to conclude a pathetic account of the decease of a husband or father, by a notice that business is continued as usual, and a request for further favors from customers. The following is no unfair specimen of the usual style of these advertisements:—*Ral. Reg.*

"Godfrey Zimmerman, Musical Instrument maker, departed this life last evening, at seven minutes past eight, in the 52d year of his age—His disorder was gout in the stomach, with which he had been afflicted for more than five months, and which he bore with truly christian fortitude. His mourning widow and orphan children, oppressed with the weight of their loss, beg for the sympathy of their friends, whom they inform, that the business of the deceased will be conducted as usual, and request the continuance of that kind patronage, which has ever been thankfully received."

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, James L. Gaines, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Moore county, to Miss Sarah Shaw.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult. Mrs. Mary Cummins, aged 38. On the 27th, Mr. John Walker, aged 25. And on the 30th, Mrs. Sarah Green, aged 55, a native of England.

In the state of Indiana, on the 8th ult. James Shriver, Esq. Chief of the Brigade of Engineers engaged in surveying the waters of that state. He was a highly respectable citizen, an excellent topographer, and of course a valuable public officer.

At his seat in Tennessee, on the 27th July, after a long and gradual decline in health, under the pressure and infirmities of age, Gen. James Winchester, a conspicicuous officer in the Northwestern Army during the war of 1812. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 8 a 8½. Bacon 11 a 14. Candles, mould, 20 a 22. Coffee, 15 a 20. Corn, by the wagon load, 90 a 95; in stores, at retail, $1 a $1 10. Flour, sup. $7½. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 12½. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot 2 75a 3. Lime, 2½ a 3. Molasses, 40 a 42½. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 50 a 55. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, 75 a 85. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 25. Whiskey, 45 a 55.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED—None.

CLEARED,

Brig Visiter, King, for New York,
Brig Joseph, Pratt, Jamaica,
Brig Miller, Merritt, New York,
Brig Sarah, Babbidge, New York,
Schr. Cyan, Chattin, New York,
Schr. Turpentine, Fulford, Swansboro.

The New York papers report the arrival of the Brig Halcyon, 12 days from Wilmington, with the loss of the captain, Small, and one seaman, who died on the passage—two other seamen very sick. There were 7 passengers.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

Arrivals for the last 12 months, ending August 31, 1826.

From Foreign Ports,	173	
From ports within the U. States,	255	428
4 Ships,		
203 Brigs,		
180 Schooners,		
41 Sloops.		

COTTON SAW GINS.

JUST received, a few of the Improved Iron and Steel Plate COTTON SAW GINS, which are offered for sale cheap for cash or on a short credit, at the Auction Store of

HENRY W. AYER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4—83-tf

DRAWING OF THE

Boston Canal Lottery, (2d Class,)

Is received, and the following are the numbers which determined the fate of all the Tickets:

30—9—25—15,

And which have, as usual, given to our customers a considerable portion of the Capital Prizes. They are requested to present their prizes for payment, or renewal in one of the next Lotteries.

Early application should be made at the Offices of

YATES & McINTYRE,

Fayetteville or Raleigh.

Union Canal Lottery,

OF PENNSYLVANIA—24th Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 20th inst.

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$16,000	is $16,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	3,000	3,000
1	-	1,348	1,348
8	-	1,000	8,000
10	-	500	5,000
34	-	200	6,800
52	-	50	2,600
104	-	20	2,080
1,300	-	8	10,400
10,608	-	4	42,432
12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks,		34,220 Tickets	$102,660

Whole Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

☞ Cash advanced for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

*** Orders, enclosing the cash, or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,

RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.

Sept. 5, 1826.

Twin Lever Cotton Press.

THE Subscriber has built a Press in Raleigh for public inspection, with which one man packed several bales of 400lbs. each into 5 yards of bagging. He has left a model in this place with Mr. *Duncan McNeill,* who has patents for sale, and will give information on the subject. The cost of the Press is about $50, and patent right $20. The plan is highly approved by all who have seen it, and believed to possess many important advantages over any other mode of packing cotton. An examination of the model is wished.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 26—2w

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account. E. E. LEWIS.

June 14. 71tf.

Register of Debates.

In the press, and will be published before the next Meeting of Congress,

GALES & SEATON'S

Register of Debates in Congress.

VOL. II.

This volume will contain—

1. A full report of the principal Debates and Incidents of the Session of Congress which has just closed, chronologically arranged.

2. An Appendix, containing a complete List of the Members of the two Houses, with the President's Message to Congress, and other leading State Papers.

3. A complete Copy of the whole body of the Laws passed during the Session.

4. A copious Index to all the matters contained in the volume.

The volume for this year will contain double the matter of the volume of last year, but will be afforded to subscribers at the price of Five Dollars. The number of extra large Brevier pages which it will contain is expected to exceed a thousand.

We shall not undertake to magnify the importance of a work of this description. We are more than content with the verdict which public opinion has passed upon the first volume. We will only add, that the second volume shall excel the first, in typographical execution as well as arrangement; an entire new type having been procured expressly for it.

GALES & SEATON.

August 10, 1826.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES,*

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

MEMORY—BY MRS. HEMANS.

In memory's land springs never a flower,
Nor the lowliest daisy blooms,
Ne'er the robin chirps from its bower,
But to call from the silent tombs [sway,
The thoughts and the things which time's pitiless
Has long since swept from the world away.

In Memory's land waves never a leaf,
There never a summer breeze blows,
But some smothered thought of joy or of grief,
Starts up from its long repose:
And forms are living and visible there,
Which vanish'd long since from our earthly sphere.

I would not escape from Memory's strand,
For all that the eye can view:—
For there's dearer dust in Memory's land
Than the ore of rich Peru—
I clasp the fetter by Memory twin'd,
The wanderer's heart and soul to bind.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE now ready for sale, an excellent assortment of *Cotton Gins*, made of the best materials, and the workmanship executed in the most faithful manner. They can be had by applying to Mr. Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, or Mr. John Taylor, Wilmington, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other Factory in the United States.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Lumberton, Robeson County, N. Carolina, Aug. 2, 1825. 78eow3m.

Brilliant Scheme.

THE NEXT LOTTERY—Odd and Even System. To be drawn on the 27th of next month, in the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

20,000; 8,000; 4,000:

Besides 1000's, 100's, 50's, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets and Shares in the above Scheme, price only Five Dollars, for sale at

HATCHER'S

LUCKY OFFICE.

☞Orders from the Country (post paid,) will, as usual, be promptly attended to, if addressed to

C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 9.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *WM. H. MAFFITT & CO.*, are hereby notified that I have been appointed Agent to collect the debts due the said firm—further indulgence will not be granted; if immediate payment be not made, suits will be instituted in all cases.

DILLON JORDAN, Jun. *Agent.*

July 26. tf.

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in N. C., &c.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn the 29th November, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000

8,760 Prizes, 24,360 Tickets $97,440
15,600 Blanks,

†|† Tickets and shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' offices,

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

†|† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

†|† Tickets, in whole or in Shares, in all the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety, by applying as above—personally or by letter.

uly 19

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House has been opened for the reception of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed Rooms, with Bells, (so desirable to Travellers) this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, can be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;

BATHING ROOMS

Are also attached to the House; the BAR is furnished with the best Liquors that can be procured, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

July, 1826—34tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 825.—6-tf

To Rent,

THAT excellent *STAND for business*, on Market Square, now occupied by Mr. John Wilkinson as a Book-store. Possession given on the 1st September. JOHN McK. STRONG.

August 9.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

Proposals

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office, in the City of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

128. From Warrenton, by Falkner's, and Louisburg, to Raleigh, every day, 57 miles.

Leave Warrenton every day at 6½ p m, and arrive at Raleigh next day by 8 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 1½ p m, and arrive at Warrenton by 12 p m (midnight.)

129. From Raleigh, by Banks's and Averasboro, to Fayetteville, every day, 60 miles.

Leave Raleigh every day at 9 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 1 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the same day by 1 p m.

130. From Fayetteville, Counsel's, Lumberton, Leesville, Rowland's, Newman's bridge and Marion c h, to Godfrey's Ferry, S. C. every day, 98 miles.—Proposals will be received omitting Marion c h.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Godfrey's ferry the same day by 8 p m.

Leave Godfrey's ferry every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville the same day by 8 p m.

131. From Norfolk, Va. by Suffolk, Summerton, Murray's Ferry, Murfreesboro', Northampton c. h., and Halifax, to M. Smith's, twice a week, 126 miles.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday mornings in half an hour after the arrival of the Steam boat from Baltimore, and arrive at M. Smith's the next day by noon.

Leave M. Smith's every Tuesday and Saturday at 11½ a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m.

132. From M. Smith's, by Tarboro, Stantonsburg, and Waynesboro, to Fayetteville, 129 miles.

Leave M. Smith's every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Thursday and Sunday by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, and arrive at M. Smith's on Tuesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

133. From Sumerton, by Sunbury, and Gates c h, to Edenton, 48 miles, twice a week.

Leave Sumerton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Edenton by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Sumerton on Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

134. From Edenton, by Lee's mills, and Plymouth, to Washington, once a week, 54 miles.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Washington every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

135. From Warrenton, by Grovehill, Littleton, Butterwood, Halifax, Northampton, Bryants, Princeton, Murfreesboro, Winton, Pitch Landing, Colerain, Windsor, and Merryhill, to Edenton, once a week, 160 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Winton by 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on Wednesday by 10 a m.

136. From Elizabeth City, by Jonesburg, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Tull's creek, N. W. R. Bridge, Va. and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Thursday by 8 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 10 a m, and arrive at Elizabeth City on Friday by 11 a m.

137. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep creek, Foranges, New Lebanon, Elizabeth City, Woodville, and Hertford, to Edenton, 80 miles, once a week.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 9 p m.

138. From Winton or Stokesville to Gates c h, once a week.

Leave Winton every Wednesday by noon, and arrive at Gates c h by 3 p m.

Leave Gates c h every Wednesday at 8 p m, and arrive at Winton by 7 p m.

139. From Tarboro, by Bensboro, Greenville, and Washington, to Newbern, 85 miles, twice a week.

Leave Newbern every Sunday and Thursday at 9 a m, and arrive at Tarborough on Tuesday and Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Newbern on Friday and Monday by noon.

140. From Stantonsboro', by Snowhill, and Kinston, to Duplin c h, once in two weeks, 78 miles.

Leave Stantonsboro every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Duplin c h on Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Duplin c h every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Stantonsboro on Wednesday by 6 p m.

141. From Warrenton, by Ellisville, Williamsboro, Oxford, Boxboro, Williamsville, Red-house, and Milton, to Danville, twice a week to Milton, and once to Danville, 93 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Friday at 2 a m, and arrive at Milton by 9 p m.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 11 a m.

Leave Danville every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on same days by 6 p m.

142. From Williamsboro, by Lynesville, Lewis's mills, and Field's mills, to Clarksville, once in two weeks, 21 miles.

Leave Clarksville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Williamsboro by 11 a m.

Leave Williamsboro every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Clarksville by 6 p m.

143. From Milton, by Danville, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth Mount Pleasant, Rocky Springs, Stokesburg, and Germantown, to Salem, to return by Kerne's ⋈ Roads, Troublesome Iron Works, Rawlingsburg and Caswell c h to Milton, once a week.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem on Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Milton on Saturday by 6 p m.

144. From Louisburg, by William's store, Ransom's Bridge, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, once a week, 38 miles.

Leave Louisburg every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Enfield by 6 p m.

Leave Enfield every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 p m.

145. From Louisburg, by Haysville, Glasgow's store, Healthseat, Oxford, Daniel's store, Cannon and Young's, Brownville, Clarksville, thence by Bullock's store, Brownsville, and Oxford, to Louisburg, once a week, 118 miles—59.

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Clarksville on Monday by 1 p m.

Leave Clarksville every Monday at 2 p m, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday by 10 a m.

146. From Raleigh, by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋈ Roads, Pemes, Oxford, and Stagville, to Hillsboro', once a week, 83 miles.

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Staggville by 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro' on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsboro' every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

147. From Hillsboro', by Shaws, Sturle's store, M'Cawley's store, Anderson's store, High Rock, Lenox Castle, and Settle's store, to Rockingham c h, 51 miles, return by High Rock, William's store, Anderson's store, Pleasant Grove, and Armstrong's store, to Hillsboro', once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Rockingham c h, on Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Rockingham c h every Thursday a 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro on Friday by 6 p m.

148. From Raleigh, by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Mason Hall, Cannons Mills, Shallow Ford on Haw River, Albrights, Allemance, Greensboro, Martinsville, and Kearnes ⋈ Roads, to Salem, 121 miles; to return from Salem by Jamestown, Greensboro, Allemance, &c. twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday by 3 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro the next day by 4 p m, and arrive at Salem the next Friday and Monday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 4 p m, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh the next Friday and Tuesday by 9 a m.

149. From Stagville, by Mt. Tirzah, to Roxbury, once a week, 23 miles.

Leave Stagville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Roxbury by 8 p m.

Leave Roxbury every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Stagville on Saturday by 1 p m

150. From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Jonesville, Brier creek, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro, and Jefferson, to Shawn's ⋈ Roads T. once a week, 135 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m. and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m, and at Shawn's ⋈ Roads the next Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Shawn's ⋈ Roads every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

151. From Salem, by Clemonsville to Mocksville, once a week 22 miles.

Leave Mocksville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem by noon.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Mocksville by 7 p m.

152. From Huntsville, by Hamptonville, Houstonville, Williamsburg, and Mount Pisgah, to Statesville, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Statesville by 8 p m.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m.

153. From Huntsville, to Rockford, once a week, 18 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rockford by 11 a m.

Leave Rockford at 2 p m, and arrive at Huntsville by 7 p m.

154. From Greenville, Va. by Edwards's, Williams's M'Williams's Jefferson, or Ashe c h, to Council's store, once in two weeks, 68 miles.

Leave Greenville every other Sunday noon and arrive at Council's on Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Council's every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greenville on Wednesday by 10 a m.

155. From Hillsboro', by Cochran's store, Slade's store, Hutchenson's, Velin's store, and Leesburg, to Milton, once a week, 50 miles.

Leave Hillsboro every Sunday at 4 a m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Hillsboro' by 8 p m.

156. From Halifax c h, Va. by Milton, Rockingham c h, Troublesome Iron Works, Hunter's, Salem, and Lexington, to Salisbury, once a week, in a two horse stage—169 miles.

Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 7 a m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 8 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Halifax c h on Saturday by 11 a m.

157. From Salisbury, by Lock's, Concord, Cowan's store, Millgrove, Charlotte, White Hall, Harrisburg, S. C. Beggar's ferry, Yorkville, S. C, Jamison's store, and Pinkneyville, to Unionville, S. C. 142 miles, once a week, two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Unionville the next Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Unionville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

158 From Statesville, by Fallston, Mount Mourne, Stonesville, Alexandriana, Charlotte, Jordansville, Harrisburg, Providence, Bel Air, Crawford's store, Findleysville, Lancaster, and Sandton, to Camden, S. C, 137 miles, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Camden on Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Statesville the next Wednesday by 6 p m.

159 From Pittsboro', by J. Brooks's, W. Lindley's store, J. Carter's, Albright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, and Mabin's store, to Greensboro, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Pittsboro' every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greensboro' on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Pittsboro' on Wednesdry by 7 p m.

160. From Raleigh, by Prince's Bridge, Haw River, Pittsboro, Dorsettsville, and Randolph c h to Salisbury, once a week, 120 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the next Friday by 7 p m.

161. From Raleigh, by Little Nat. Jones's, to Haywood, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Haywood every Saturday at 5 a m, and arrive at Raleigh by 11 a m.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Haywood by 7 p m.

162. From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beatys Ford, Reeds Spring, Grahams, Lincolnton, Morgantown and Fort Defiance to Wilkesboro, to return from Lincolnton by Sherrills Ford, and Mrs. Stewarts, once a week, 132 miles.

The mail between Salisbury and Lincolnton is to be carried in a two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Thursday by 9 a m, at Wilkesboro on Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 7 p m.

163 From Lincolnton, by Ervinsville, and Mooresboro, to Rutherfordton, once a week, 49 miles.

Leave Lincolnton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rutherfordton on Friday by 11 a m.

Leave Rutherfordton same day at 1 p m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Saturday by 6 p m.

164. From Salisbury, by Fulton, Mocks old Field, Huntsville; thence by Parkers, Fulton and Clinton, to Salisbury, once a week, 70 miles—35.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Huntsville by 6 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salisbury by 6 p m.

165. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Lindleys store, Long's Mills, Liberty, New Salem, Grays, Lexington, Grays store, Gardiners, New Salem, Longs Mills, and Linleys, to Chapel Hill, 159 miles, 79, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Lexington at 1 p m, every Tuesday and arrive at Chapel Hill on Wednesday by 10 a m.

166. From Salisbury, by Houston's, Statesville, Campbells Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Pleasant Garden, Swanano, and Whitesides, to Ashville, 152 miles, to return from Morgantown by Beards Forge, to Statesville, and Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 2 a m and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 1 p m, and at Ashville the next Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

167. From Statesville, by Mt. Pisgah, to Wilkesborough, once in two weeks, 50 miles.

Leave Statesville every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wilkesboro on Friday by 9 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every other Friday at 11 a m and arrive at Statesville on Saturday by 1 p m.

168. From Morganton, by Rutherfordton, Harmonsville, White Oaks, and Gazeville, to Greenville c h. S. C. once a week, 82 miles.

Leave Morganton every other Thursday at 2 p m, and arrive at Greenville on Saturday by 11 a m

Leave Greenville every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Morganton on Monday by noon.

169. From Ashville, by P. Brittons, C. C. Carsons, Estato Gap, McKinneys in Larnway, Little River, Keowee, and Boons Ford, to Pendleton c h, S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Pendleton c h on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Pendleton c h every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Ashville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

170. From Charlotte, by Hopewell church, Beatys Ford, Lincolnton, Huntersville, and Barrysville, to Charlotte, once a week, miles.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 6 a m, and return to Charlotte on the same day by 8 p m.

171. From Asheville, by Haywood c h, Loves store, Franklin, and Estato R. to Rabun c h. once in two weeks, 93 miles.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Rabun c h on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Rabun c h. every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Ashville on Wednesday by 6 p m.

172. From Pittsboro, by Haywoodsboro, Buckhorn, Reids store, Tysons store, Waddles Ferry, Nalls, McNeils, Moffats, and Kennons, to Pittsboro, 113 miles--57, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Sunday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waddles Ferry on Tuesday by 2 p m.

Leave Waddles Ferry at 4 p m and arrive at Pittsboro on Wednesday by 4 p m.

173. From Fayetteville, by Carthage, Tysons store, Mechanics Hill, McNeills store, Hills, Daniels Hill, Skeans Ferry, Chisholms, and Morgans, to Salisbury, 128 miles, thence, by Forrests, Blakeley, Lawrenceville, Allenton, Stubs mills, and Morris's store, to Fayetteville, 248 miles, once a week—124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by 10 a m.

174. From Fayetteville, by Richmond c h, Sneedsboro, Morven, Wadesboro, Beards store, Allenton, and Richmond c h, to Fayetteville, once a week, 180 miles—90 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Tuesday by 10 a m.

175. From Wadesboro, by E. Winfields, Culpepers, Morrisons Tan Yard, and Maxwells, to Charlotte; to return by Cockburns store, and Griffins, to Wadesboro, once a week, 113 miles—56 miles.

Leave Wadesboro every other Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Charlotte on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Charlotte every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Tuesday by 7 p m.

176. From Warrenton, by Grove Hill, Ransoms Bridge, Arringtons, Phillips store, and Falls of Tar river, to Tarboro; thence, by Rocky mount, Falls of Tar river, Nash c h, Sills store, and Ransoms bridge, to Warrenton, once a week, 137 miles—69 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Warrenton on Sunday by 7 p m.

177. From Tarboro to Williamston, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 10 a m. and arrive at Williamston by 6 p m.

Leave Williamston every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Wednesday by 2 p m.

178. From Washington, by Bath, Adams's, Log-house Landing, and Germanton, to Lake Landing, once a week, 85 miles.

Leave Washington every Sunday at 6 p m, and arrive at Lake Landing on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Lake Landing every Wednesday at 4 a m, and arrive at Washington on Thursday by 6 p m.

179. From Raleigh, by Harrisons store, Pattersons store, Belford, and Westrayville, to Tarboro, thence, by Daniels Lot, Alfords store, Andrews Bridge, and Hintons, to Raleigh, once a week, 157 miles—78 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Raleigh on Sunday by 8 p m.

180. From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Clarkes store, Hamilton, Williamston, Jamestown, Plymouth, Lees mills, and Skinnersville, or Washington c h. to Columbia, once a week, 119 miles.

Leave Halifax every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Plymouth by 8 p m on Sunday and at Columbia the next Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax on Thursday by 6 p m.

181. From Bryant's ⋈ Roads, by Riendalls, Britton's store and Turner's ⋈ Roads, to W[illiamston] miles, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bryant's ⋈ Roads by 6 p m.

Leave Bryant's ⋈ Roads every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Windsor by 6 p m.

182. From Duplin c h by South Washington, to Smithville, 86 miles, once a week.

Leave Duplin c h every Thursday at 8 a m, and arrive at Wilmington on Wednesday by 9 a m.

Leave Smithville every Thursday at 8 a m, and arrive at Wilmington by 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington at 3½ p m and arrive at Duplin c h on Saturday by 8 a m.

183. From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Wa[ke] Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookersown, [Lenoir] Kinston, and Barnwell, to Newbern, [one] 146 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Newbern on Wednesday by 7 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 a m and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 8 p m.

184. From Fayetteville, by Sampson c[ourt] Marley's store, D. Wright's store, Duplin or Wrightsville, Duplin c h, Kenansville, Newton, to Newbern, once a week, 124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday at 4 p m, arrive at Newbern on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 4 p m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by noon.

185. From Fayetteville, by Elizabeth, Westbrook, to Wilmington, three times a week, 115 miles, in stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Wilmington at 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville at 5 p m.

186. From Elizabethtown, by Beatties Ford, Long Creek Bridge, to Malletts mills, once in two weeks, 20 miles.

Leave Elizabethtown every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Malletts mills by 6 p m.

Leave Malletts mills every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 a m.

187. From Lumberton, by Philadelphia, Shannonville, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hill, Fairville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to Lumberton, once a week, 88 miles—44.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 6 p m, arrive at Stewartsville on Tuesday by 8 a m.

Leave Stewartsville every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Lumberton on Wednesday by noon.

188. From Newbern, by Trent Bridge, Core, French mills, and Onslow c h, to Wilmington, once a week, 113 miles.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilmington on Wednesday by 3 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Newbern the next Saturday by noon.

189. From Newbern, by Canal, to Beaufort, a week; 45 miles.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday at 4 p m, arrive at Beaufort on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Monday at 4 p m, arrive at Newbern on the same day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-Master General may expedite and alter the times for arrival and departure time during the continuance of the contract, ing an adequate compensation for any ex[tra] that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for closing the mail, at offices where no part[icular] is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in ter the time prescribed in any contract, tor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the delay until the departure of any pending mail, trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amo[unt] for carrying the mail one trip, shall be ma[de] less it shall be made to appear that the de[lay] casioned by unavoidable accidents; in wh[ich] amount of pay for a trip, will be forfeited. feitures it will be observed are unconditio[nal] tor the failure of a trip, by unavoidable ac[cident] penalty may be reduced to the pay for o[ne] That on no condition is this sum or the o[ther] ties stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are requ[ired] their prices by the year. Those who co[ntract] receive their pay quarterly,—in the months August, November, and February, one m[onth] the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person s[hall] ployed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to conv[ey] in the body of a stage carriage, he is desi[red] it in his proposals; and the stage must be of size, unless otherwise expressed, to ac[com]seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid, ny improvement in the transportation of from the terms invited, either as to the mo[de] porting it, the speed required, or the fr[e]quency the trips per week, which shall receive [a] eration.

The number of the post route shall be s[et] very bid, and the proposal must be sealed ed to the General Post Office, and endorse sals." Strict attention must be given to ment, as it is not intended to break the proposal, until the time for receiving [the] expired.

8. The Post-Master General reserves the right of declaring any contract at an ever one failure happens, which amounts of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have municated to this office, and some of them incorrect: on this subject the contractor himself—the Department will not be answ[er]able any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is tra[n]sported stages, and the present contractor shall be and the underbidder shall not have such perty as may be necessary for the performa[nce] contract, he shall be required to purchase present contractor, at a reasonable valu[ation] whole, or any part of the stage property horses, that may be suitable for the se[rvice] make payment therefor, by reasonable inst[al]ments his pay becomes due, or as the parties may These terms will be made a condition in the tance of any bid under the bid of the present tor; and should the underbidder fail to [ac]cept them, his bid will be offered to the present tor, but, should he decline making a contr[act] rate, the proposal of the underbidder will ed unconditionally.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the receiving bids shall have expired, and [no] person refuse to take the contract at his bid, be held responsible to the Department, for ference between his bid, and that at which tract shall be made. No decisions on bids made known before the 18th of October, signment of any contract without the consent Post-Master General, shall forfeit it—and in where application is made to the Department tion a transfer, the terms must be fully sta[ted]

Should a contractor or his agent engage transmission of commercial information by his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by or become useless, in whole, or in part, in ion of the Post Master General, he may [dis]pense with the service of the contractor, or him an allowance of one month's extra pay

13. The contracts are to be in operation first day of January next, and to continue fo[ur] JOHN McLEAN, Post-Master [Gen]eral.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 12th, 1826.

Blanks for sale.